

An Hower-glasse of *Indian*  
Newes.



A





A N  
Houre Glasse of In-  
dian Newes.

O R

A true and tragicall discourse, shewing the  
most lamentable miseries, and distressed Calami-  
ties indured by 67 Englishmen, which were sent  
for a supply to the planting in Guiana in  
the yeare. 1605.

*Who not finding the saide place, were for want of vic-  
tuall, left ashore in Saint Lucia, an Island of Caniballs,  
or Men-eaters in the West-Indyes, vnder the Con-  
duct of Captain Sen-Iohns, of all which said  
number, onely 21. are supposed to be  
still liuing, whereof 4. are lately  
returnd into Eng-  
land.*

*Written by Iohn Nicholl, one of the aforesaid  
Company.*

*Homo es? humani nil a te alienum puta.*



L O N D O N

Printed for Nathaniell Butter, and are to bee  
solde at his Shop neere Saint Austens Gate.  
1607.

# THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Division of the Physical Sciences

Department of Chemistry  
The University of Chicago  
Chicago, Illinois 60637

Professor [Name]  
Department of Chemistry  
The University of Chicago  
Chicago, Illinois 60637

Dear Professor [Name]:

I am writing to you regarding the [Topic] of your recent paper. I have read it with great interest and find it very informative. I am particularly impressed by the [Detail] of your work.

I am sure that your work will be of great value to the field. I am looking forward to seeing your next paper.

Sincerely,  
[Signature]





To the right Worshipfull Sir  
*Thomas Smith of London Knight, go-*  
uernour of the worshipfull compa-  
nie of Marchants of London, tra-  
ding the East Indies.

**T**He fortunate companie of most Wri-  
ters, professe themselves (as it seemes in  
their DedICATIONS) to haue such choise  
of Patrones, that at length there  
proues but one, which out of their ma-  
ny reasons of choise they will make choise of. It fa-  
reth not so with mee (right Worshipfull) who  
find reasons weak to induce me, but necessitie strong  
to enforce me to craue your Patronage: Vnlesse this  
be a reason, that from you alone I can hope for, both  
that countenance to warrant me, & that courteoul-  
nes, not to discountenance mee, that iudgement to  
finde, and yet that gentlenes to forgiue; being as none  
of those that are *Iptus caci foris oculati*, so neither of  
those that are wise at home, and fooles abroad: ac-  
quainted, and delighted to bee acquainted with for-  
raine matters, knowing that though they be forraine  
yet they be humane, & that it is nothing else, *Res hu-*  
*manas negligere*: then *Humanitatem ipsam, naturamq*  
*humanam exuere*. Which if it be a reason, it is all, and  
yet it is such an one as is borrowed from you, brea-  
theth



## *The Epistle.*

theth by you, and dyeth in your dislike. The case then standing (R. W orshipfull) that I am forced being a stranger, to betake my telfe to such a one, to whose knowledge and experience, a Countrie is but a Cittie, and the whole world a Countie, & therefore with whom the stranger is no stranger: I most humbly request your VV or. that it be not any way offensive to you, which was euery way necessa-  
rie to me. For bee it from anie to imagine, that I sought heereby to adde anie thing to your Ocean: But who thinkes this, thinkes not a misse, that I hoped the relation of a miserable and lamentable voyage, would so much more moue you then manye others, by how better you apprehend such things then many others.

Such therefore as it is I haue, and such as I haue, I giue, and in moste humble and hearty maner, offer to be viewed then, when you giue your serious eyes leaue to play. Thus beseeching God to send his continuall, and perpetuall blessings vpon you and all yours, I humbly take my leaue.

*Yours humble in all dutie:*

**John Nicholl.**



## To the Reader

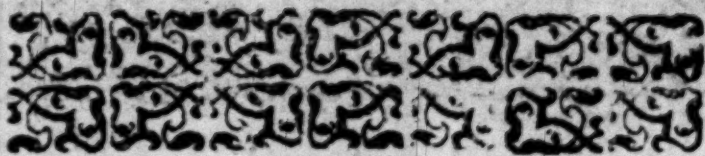


Ourteous Reader, albeit I might be indifferent how thou censure my doings herein, forasmuch as I haue the thousand strong of my conscience to witnesse with me, that I published this pamphlet with no worse intention then with the verie best, namely to make knowne vnto the world the greatnes and goodnes of God, miraculously shewed vnto vs: yet if it would please thee to think the best, thou shouldst adde vnto my ioy, without any detraction from thy selfe, nay by shewing thy selfe to haue *bonum animum*, thou shouldst perswade me that thou hast *bonam mentem*, for *bona mens*, *bonus animus*, a good minde, a good thought. Wherefore let me intreate thee to be one houre in thy life so idle as to abide the running out of this Houre-glasse. Many things wee felt which heere are not to be found, by reason that the desperatenesse of our case deliuered them to neglect, and neglect to obliuion. This that is heere is the iust account of a perfect memorie, tending not to discourage any from attempting the like, but rather to encourage with the munition of prouidence, because *Præmonitus*, *præmunitus*, forewarned, well armed. Thus requesting you that my wants may bee supplied in thy gentlenesse: adding then strength to thy goodnesse, when thou meetest with my weakenesse, I bid thee heartily  
farewell.

*Thine to the best of his power:*

John Nicholl.





**V**IS nondum natus, vis vivere mortuus olim?  
Tempora temporibus iunge aliena tuis.  
Vis parvus magnus fieri, vincensque solutus?  
Tu loci vicinis iunge remota locis.  
Non vita est, vitas qua vitat vita alienae:  
Liberamens non est sequitur quae corpus ut umbra  
Pars vitæ, Indorum vitæ remota, mea est,  
Quod mens in libro raptæ (Nichole) fuit.

I. C.

**D**Eare bought, far sought, they say wil Ladies please  
They pleas'd, good manners will that meaner bee  
Feare no repulse, O newes from Indian seas  
For man he is not, is not mannerly.

H. S.







A

True and Tragicall Discourse,  
*shewing the most lamentable miseries,*  
and distressed calamities, indured by 67. Eng-  
lish men, which were sent for a supplie  
to the planting in *Gniana*, in  
the yeare 1605.



I make a long and tedious dis-  
course of that which may be utte-  
red in few words, expecte teache-  
th, doth rather moue & ioathing  
in the Reader, then any way pro-  
cure a liking either in reader or  
hearer: In which respect I haue  
rather desired briefly to deliuer a  
plaine truth, whieh of it selfe to the  
wise and discrete is euer most acceptable, then with filed  
phrases, or eloquent termes (which indeede in mee are  
wanting) to adde any thing moze then is most true, nei-  
ther to represent, or lay open to the view of the worlde,  
ought moze then what my selfe with my associates haue  
had as wofull experience, as euer (in my iudgement) had  
any creatures living vnder the Canopie of Heauen: only  
thus much I thinke it not impertinent to deliuer, for the  
better explanation of that which followeth, I make no  
question, but that the greater sort of people, which either  
haue trauailed themselves, had conuersation with tra-  
uaylers, or imploied themselves to much reating,

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are not ignorant that in the maine of America, in that part thereof which is vulgarly called The west India, amongst many other large Territories & Dominions, is the great and mightie Kingdome of Guiana, scituated neare about the middle of the saide continent, or somewhat more southerly, it being neare vnder y<sup>e</sup> Equinoctial line, the Souther most part thereof, and extending it selfe to about some 5. or 6. degrees of North Latitude, being bordered on the South west with Perue, on the South with Amazonis, on the North with Mexico, and on the East with the Ocean Sea.

The saide Countrey of Guiana was first discovered or made knowne to our English Nation, as farre as I can learne, about the yeare of our Lord 1594. at the charge and direction principally of Sir Walter Raleigh: the same againe seconded by himselfe the yeare following: afterward againe by Captaine Keymish and others, at the charges of the said Sir Walter Raleigh it being reputed to bee the chiefest place for golde Mines in all the West India: but the prosecution thereof being left off for a time, by what occasion I know not, it so happened that in the yeare of our Lord 1602, Captaine Charles Leigh made a voyage thither, for the discouerie thereof, and finding a fit place for habitation, determined to procure the planting of a Colonie there in the River Wiapica, which said determination at his returne being put in practise, with the furtherance and speciall charge of the worshipfull Knight Sir Oliue Leigh, certaine men were sent thither, there to inhabit vnder the conduct of the aforesaid Captaine Charles Leigh, who remayned there about a yeare and a halfe, where he with manie of his companie dyed. For a supplie vnto which companie, was another companie sent, in the yeare 1605. at the charges of the sayde Sir Oliue Leigh, and certaine other aduenturers, of which companie my selfe was one, all vnder the conduct and leading



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leading of Captaine Sen-Iohns , who being imbar-  
ked in the Olive Branch of Str Olive Leigh, where  
of was captaine and master under God, captaine Catlin  
and Arthur Chambers.

Being thus ready, we set saile the twelfth of Aprill  
one thousand five hundred and five, nothing hapning  
worth note, till wee came as high as the North Cape,  
where an English Barke overtaking vs, foure of our  
Gentlemen, by reason of their sicknesse were desirous  
to retorne home againe, so that getting their passage  
for Lisbone, they tooke their leave of vs, whose names  
were, Maister Rogers, Maister Catlin, Maister San-  
ders, and another whose name I doe not now remember.  
So we continued our course to the Canaries, and so  
to Cape Blancko in Barbarie, and from thence to the  
Ile of Mayo : in which time of our voyage it fell out  
as often it hapneth in such actions, that our companie  
being divided, (as being some sea-men, and the rest land-  
men, who are for the most part many times of contrarie  
natures) there was some heart-burning and malice one  
against another, which rested not onely in the common  
sort, but rather and most chiefly in our captaines, whose  
haughtie mindes not brooking contradiction on either  
side, had like to have growne to a dangerous dis-  
sention, had it not bene appeased by the diligent per-  
suasions of some other of the companie, whose plau-  
sible spirites were more addicted to unitie and peace,  
then any way liking of such dangerous and indirect  
courses, they well fore-knowing that civill discorde  
have bene the overthrow of mightie kingdoms, and  
great common weales, and therefore well might have  
bene the bitter subversion of our so weake & slenderly go-  
verned companie. But all parties being now (as it se-  
med) to the outward view quieted, we went a shoare upon  
the said Ile of Mayo to take in fresh water and salt,  
where we found 5. Portugals, which had bin robbed by



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the French, and there set a shore, where having stayed five dayes hunting of Goats, and refreshing of our men, we departed to saint Iago, where we landed the five Portugals, in reward of which kindnesse of ours, the Inhabitants tooke three of our men, and kept them as prisoners while they sent seaven leagues into the Countrey to know the Governours pleasure, and at night sent them aboard againe, having taken certaine commodities from them, which they had to buy some of their fruits.

From thence (having weyed our Anchoz) with a merrie gale we sailed towarde our desired place to the countrey of Guiana: but missing of our expectation, here began the first scene of our ensuing miseries: for whether it was our Masters want of knowledge that we fell not with the prescribed place, or that the current which our master alledged to be the reason, that setting verie strongly to the North-wards, put vs so farre short thereof, or whether (as of all others that is most certaine) it pleased God in that place at that time, and in such a manner, to let vs feele some part of his heante displeasure, conceived against vs for our times formerly mispent: so as I say the ending of our hopes was the beginning of our miseries: for plying to and againe, wandring as it were in a wilderness of woe, betwixt hope and dispaire, the time passed away & with the time our vituals, the onely hope of our health exceedingly wasted: thereupon our allowance was greatly shortned, & with the same & other occurrences our mens minds very much distracted, which bred amongst vs many fearfull & dangerous mutinies. And as one miserie cometh still in the necke of another, so farred it with vs: for with our want of vituals, we being neare unto the Equinotiall, and the Sun in that part of the Zodiacke which was neare unto our Zenith, it was so exceeding hot, that with the vehemencie thereof many of our men felt marvellous weake, and some of them died, namely our Carpenters mate Iohn Browne, our  
Cooke

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Cooke, and Robert Paine, and many others were so weak, that they were not able to come aboue the hatches. This extremitie caused vs (though against our stomachs) to entreate the master to bring vs to the nearest shore he could. And so having bene seventene weekes at sea, in stead of our hopefull expectations of attaining to a pleasant, rich and golden Countrey, and the comfortable companie of our friends and Countrey-men, there as we supposed them resident, we were brought to an Island in the West India somewhat distant from the maine, called Santa Lucia, having about thirthe degrees of North latitude, inhabited onely with a companie of most cruell Caniballs, and man-eaters, where we had no sooner anchored, but the Carrebyes came in their Peria-goes or Boats aboord vs with great store of Tobacco, Plantains, Potatoes, Vines, Sugar Canes, and diuerse other fruits, with Bees, Chickens, Turtles, & Guanas: for all which we contented and pleased them well. These Carrebyes at their first comming in our sight, did seeme most strange and ugly, by reason they are all naked, with long blacke haire hanging downe their shoulders, their bodies all painted with red, and from their eares to their eyes, they do make thyes strokes with red, which makes them looke like diuels or Anticke faces, wherein they take a great pride.

The next morning we went a shore with all our weak men, where there was fire or seauen houses planted by a pleasant fresh water River, which Captain Sen-iohns bought for a Hatchet of an Indian Captaine called Anthonie, who could speake a little Spanish, and he told vs he had bene a slave to the Spaniard in the Isle of Margarita: so he and al his companie went to another towne some thre myles of.

Whilist our sick men were a shore refreshing themselves, our Baidier would have departed, and haue left them to shift among the Carrebyes, but Captaine Sen-



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Johns, and the chiefe of our companie would not consent thereto. And seeing it was in vaine all of vs for to venter home in the Shippe with that small allowance; wee were willing to come a Shore, and there to live vntill it should please God to send some meanes to bring vs a way: vpon that condition they should deliuer vnto vs one great peece, and every man his Musket and weapons, and halfe the munition in the Ship, with all our Chests and commodities whatsoener, which hee would not graunt, befoze we had subscribed to a certaine Writing which he wrote to excuse himselfe at his returne into England: so we receyued foure little Barrells of powder, and ten round Bullets for the great Peece, which when wee brought a Shore did much feare the Indians, for they asked vs if we brought it to kill them. But to please their humours, wee tolde them it was to kill the Spaniards, and then they came and helped vs a Shore with her, and with all our Chestes, of their owne accord.

Now after they had deliuered all things a Shore out of the Boat, we thought it good to stay her, and to keepe her for our owne vse, for wee did not know what needs we might haue of such a commoditie afterwarre: so we sent the sailers aboard in an Indian Boat, onely three would not goe but would stay with vs: so we were in all left a Shore threescore and seauen in the Isle of Saint Lucca.

At night when we were all sitting together at supper about a great fire, which they could well perceiue from the Ship when it was darke: and as it should seeme in reuenge of their Boat, befoze they departed they purposed to let vs know they were not well pleased with the action, they shot a great peece at vs with a single Bullet, but as it pleased God it fell downe by the side of our house, and missed vs, which if it had come amongst vs we sitting so thicke, it could not haue chosen but haue  
breue



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beene the death of many of vs.

This made Captaine Sen-Iohns discharge our peece at them, without intent to hurt them, but fairly ouer shot them: so; he might haue sunke them, and would if they had shot once more: then presently they weyed Anchor and departed.

The next morning Captaine Sen-Iohns went in the Boate, with fiftene more in his companie, to trade with Anthonio his father so; Rone cloath, which he had saued at sea great store: but when we came there, contrarie to our expectation, we found our ship there trading with them, who had incensed the Indians store agaynst vs, telling them that we were bad people, and would take all they had from them, and would cut their throats.

And as we rowed alongst the shore, they discharged halfe a dozen peece of Ordnance, and a holly of small shot at vs, but there great shot ouer shot vs, and light vpon the rockes, and Carred the Indians a shore mightily, and their small shotte light shot without harming vs. Their decermination was to daine vs from our Boat, or else to haue sunke her, so; their great shot came so thicke that wee were forced to leape a shore into the Woods: then they manned their Periago, and came to take our Boat away, which wes perceyuing entered her againe, and escaped all their malice: so wee returned home againe safe, and they departed toward Saint Vincent, the eighteenth or nineteenth of August, 1605.

After the departure of our ship we remained in peaceable manner amongst the Indians, dayly trading with them so; all manner of victuall, as Plantons, Potatoes, Venas, Papasans, Pumpins, Callobashoes, Pappes, Hammies, Guianas, with diuerse other fruits, and Tobacco abundance, all verie pleasant to eat. Also they brought Tortles, Guanas Vens and Chickens, Wood-rocks and Snipes, with some Pellicans.

As so; the Tortles, we our selues did vse eery night

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by courses to send out fire to catch them, which is easily done, by reason that every night they vie to come a shore, and lay their eggs in the sand, and by the heat of the Sun they are hatched. At their coming out of the water they do make as broad a track as a Cart with their fins, by which meanes wee are ledde to the place where they doe sit, and so we turne them on their backs, which being done, they can doe nothing but so lie till they bee deade. The meate of them dooth eate like unto Weale, and I haue seene taken out of one of them to the number of fire or seauen hundred egges, which wee doe frye with the fat or oyle of the Turtle, and also with Cassada wee did make exceeding good White-pots and Puddings, putting the Egges and Oyle into it. Also the Guana is proportioned like a Serpent, more then an ell long, with four short feete. In eating it is like a Connie, and bath in his belly to the number of six and twentie or thirtie Egges.

This Cassada is a roote of a tree, whose iuce is payson: but being squeased, the flower doth make an excellent kind of bread, and will keepe long.

The Indians did maruaile much at our manner of dressing our meate, and they would be familiar, and would dine with vs verie often, but by no meanes wee could not make them eate salt: for they vie to eate all their meate seasoned with Ginne Pepper: their women came verie seldom vnto vs, for they are verie iealous ouer them. Once or twice there came some women with them, vnto whome wee gaue shirts to couer their nakednesse, whereof they seemed proud: Their ancient women are verie ugly, by reason of their side breastes, which dooth lie like emptie bagges: but those which haue not giuen sucke, are well proportioned and proper.

Also we had a Net, with the which wee would get at one draught as many fish of diuerse sorts, as would  
serue



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serue all our companie a day.

A little before our arrivall, three Spanish ships were cast away, and much of the goodes these Indians had laden with their Boats, and hid it in the Woods, they had so much Roan cloath, that all their Periagoes had sayles thereof. They also had great store of stiffe, Sirge, and Spanish woollen cloath, cloakes and apparell: insomuch that if we had had a Barks of fortie tuns burthen, wee could have laden her home with such commodities as would have made a saving voyage. All which we could have bought for hatchets, knives, beads, fish-hooks, and thimbles, with other trifles.

Thus for the space of five or six Weekes, wee went not much abroade, but cut downe the Woods about our houses euerie day, and mounted our great Peece upon broad Tables, which wee our selues had sawne, lest the Carrebyes should at any time assault vs.

Soone after this, there came another Captaine from Saint Vincent, called Augraumart, which was brother to Anthonio, who was offended with him for selling the houses vnto vs: for the which cause Anthonio bid vs kill him, and tolde vs hee purposed to bring twelue Periagoes laden with Carrebyes to kill vs, but wee found this Augraumart verie kinde vnto vs, and was willing to doe, or tell vs any thing wee desired him, for he taught vs to make a Grater, which he made of small sharpe flint stones beaten into a broad boord to grate our Cassada on, whereof we made our bread, and hee tolde vs, that Anthonio would cut our throates, and therefore bid vs kill him. This made vs doubtfull which to trust to.

We had certaine Articles drawne, which were to be obserued, wherein Captaine Nicholas Sen-Iohns was Captaine: his brother Alexander Lieutenant, Miles Pet. and Philip Glascock were commanders for the appoynting of our Watch: John Rogers was our

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interpreter for the Spanish tongue, and was to buy and bargain with the Indians for all the companie, both for commodities and victuals, Maister Garret, Maister Tench, Francis Brace, and my selfe, were appointed to order the domesticall matters.

Carrebie signifies in their language, A valiant man.

All the occasions y<sup>e</sup> we made whereby the Carrebyes should fall out with vs, was that one of our companie did sell a sword unto Captaine Anthonio, which was contrary to the Articles wee had set downe, for none was (vpon paine of severe punishment) to sel either Sword, Dagger, or Hedge-bill: which when we knew, Alexander Sen-Iohns with a dozen more went to his house, and found him in his bed, which they call an Hamaco, with a little fire vnder him because he was not well, and the sword standing by him, which pong Sen-Iohns tooke and brought forth to vs. This vnto him into a great rage against vs, for neuer after that would he be familiar with vs.

The Carrebyes did weare for an ornament vpon the small of their naked armes a foure-square plate, which maister Browne a Gold-smith told Captaine Sen-Iohns, had three partes of it Golde, who asked the Carrebyes where they got it: who presently pointed vs to a great Mountaine on the North-west part of the Island, whose toppe we might see from the place where wee dwelt: but Anthonio saide there was none. These contrarie tales made vs suspect some villanie, and that it was but a policie to drawe some of our companie thither, whereby they might the better deale with vs: for at home they durst not attempt any thing against vs, both for feare of our great Peece, and also wee would not suffer them to bring their bowes and arrowes within our Centinell. Yet our Captaine would not bee content till wee consented that hee should goe to the Mountaine, and tooke with him all sortes of commodities to bargain with the Indians for Cloath, and he tooke old Browne the



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the Gold-finer, and his loone George Browne, John Rogers, Maister Looking, the three sailers, whose names were, John Fleming, Thomas Butler, Owen a Welch-man, James Garret, & one Ioseph and Christopher, two Grocers, and one Maister Euans, with diuerse moze, to the number of nineteene.

And vpon A Monday they all embarked in the Boat taking eight dayes victuall with them, promising to return betwixt that and the next Monday, leaving his brother Miles Pet, Philip Glascock, M. Garret, M. Tench, and my selfe, to rule at home. Vpon Tuesday & Wednesday the Indians did not come vnto vs with victualls as they had wot, which made vs after suspect that they were at the slaughter of our men at the Mount: & vpon Wednesday, my selfe with 3. moze went to Anthonios house, where we found a great number of women, but not passing halfe a score men, making great preparation of victualls: some baking of Cassada, others roasting and boiling of great fishes and Turtles. I offered to buy some of them, but they refused and would not, neither would they looke of any commoditie we had, which made vs much maruell: for before that time they neuer denied vs: so we departed, & by the way we light of a narrow path where in we travelled a little, and all along the way did growe abundance of Guiana trees, whose fruit is as big as an Apple, and verie pleasant to eat: the greene ones are wholesome for the bloodie fire.

Wee had not traueled a Mile, but wee entered downe by a Thicket into a most pleasant Garden of Potatoes, which vzone vs into greafe admiration to behold the manner of it, for it was made round like a Bowel, encompassed with a greene Banke, so equally, that made vs thinke some Christians had made it for a strength to save them from the Indians: and vpon the topps thereof did growe a companie of the most

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tallest Trees that ever I behelde, which did naturally growe so neere one to another, and so thicke from the roote to the toppe, that wee could not perceyue the skie through them. But following the path, wee perceyued it to passe through a narrow cut in the banke, where wee traueyled two or thre miles further, passing through many goodly Gardens, wherein was abundance of Cassava, Potatoes, Tobacco, Cotton-wool-trees, and Guiana trees, in diuers places as wee traueyled wee did maruaile to see the huge and great trees that were there: for most of them were five or six fathoms about, and fearing that wee shoulde bee benighted, wee returned the same way againe, with as much Greene Tobacco, Potatoes, and Cassava, as wee could carrie, which did much content our men at home: for the Indians had not brought any victuals in thre dayes before.

At night five of our men went to seeke for Turtles, and founde two verie great ones, but could not bring them home. For when they had turned them on their backs, it beganne to raine, thunder, and lighten so extreemly, that they had much ado to get home themselves, and so it continued all night, with the most horrible thunder-claps that ever I heard, with lightning and raine as light as day, which caused vs to awake, and after prayers to sit all night by greates Fires, drinking of Tobacco, with extraordinary mirth amongst our selues, little foreseeing the daunger that befell to vs the next day.

Early the next Morning, wee went to bring home our Turtles, and there wee founde a great number of Carrebyes on the shoare, and three or foure Boates by them, roasting of lande Crabbes, for what purpose they were so gathered together wee know not, but least we shoulde suspect them of any bad intent towardes vs,



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us, they willed vs to eate with them, and brought home our Turtles to our houses.

All that fore-noone wee kept good watch, for there was verie many which came both by sea and land. and Augraumart and his father came with a great number of Indians, and brought in his hande a quarter of a Turtle, and a hundred Egges, and gaue them to young Sen-Johns, and tolde him, that if hee would goe to his Brother Anthonius house, hee should haue greate store of victuals, and that hee should see his wife, and the more to perswade us to goe, hee promised that wee should haue Hamacas for to sleepe in, which is the beds they vse.

Their women dooth make them of Cotton that growes naturallie on the Trees, whereof they haue a boundance. What manye times made late unto them for their Hamacas, because they would bee a meane to saue vs from the stings of certaine flies called a Musketo, the which would so torment vs with their poisoned stings, and came vs to swell as though we had the Leprosie, for they would sting through three payres of stockings, but they were not willing till now on the suddaine that wee should haue any. And because they were so kinde to vs, wee took them all into our houses, and were verie merrie and pleasant with them, and gaue them Aqua vitæ which they delighted much in.

But Maister Tench (who had went to bee a curious corrector of vs in our merrements) did shew himselfe to extraordinary pleasant, that hee fell a singing of Catches with the Carrebyes, and caused them to drinke carouses of Aqua vitæ and water.

If wee had bene determined to haue kild them, wee might haue done it at that time with small danger, wee had a hundreth and aboue of them within our houses without eyther bolte or Arrowes. And when some

## An Houre-Glasse of

of our companie, made such a motion as to put them to the Sworde (for some of vs was halfe and moze iea-  
lous of them, that they had done some mischief to our cap-  
taine, by reason one of our companie did say, that hee  
heard an Indian say, that the Captaine of the Eng-  
lish had his hande cutte off at the Mount) but this  
was not regarded, but was imputed that hee had  
misconstrued the Carrobyes language. Master  
Tench was agaynst it, saying: God woulde not be  
pleased with such a bloudie Act, agaynst such harm-  
lesse people, and therefore willed vs not to doe it without  
they gave the first occasion, wherein hee wronged him-  
selfe and vs all, in seeking to save the lives of them,  
who within three houres after most cruellie mur-  
thered him.

Before Dinner they all departed, but Augra-  
mart and his father, who dined with vs. And pre-  
sently after dinner, eighteene was chosen to goe to  
Anthonio's house with Augraumart and his father,  
who had neither bowe nor arrow: onely his father had  
a Basell sworde.

This they did least wee should suspect their trea-  
cherie. But wee not fearing any treason, because wee  
had beene often times well vsed there before, went on  
boldly,

And some of our companie thought that the verie  
sight of our Peeeces was sufficient to terrifie them, for  
attempting any villany against vs. And therefore did not  
regarde either to charge them, or to light our match.

In this carelesse and secure manner wee tra-  
velled through a little necke of land which runnes farre in-  
to the Sea, and then wee entered vpon the land, which  
was so extreame hot with the reflection of the Sunne  
that wee were not able to traualle apace, being laden  
with our Peeeces.

But Master Alexander had put off his Doub-  
let,



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blet, and gave his Boy his Peece, & went telling & playing arme in arme with the two Carribyes a good space before vs, until wee came to a point of Land a quarter of a mile from Anthonios house, and then hee called vs to come forthward, but hee being light and coole, did keepe a greate way before us still. And when hee least suspected, daunger, Augramart made as though hee would embrace him, And suddenly clasping holde with one hand on his Kappet, and the other on his Dagger, and his Father with a great Whistell sword, strooke him downe before we could come at him, but he recovered againe.

Then came the Arrowes so thicke out of the wood, that we could not get our match in the Cocks for pulling the Arrowes out of our bodyes: so amongst vs all was but five or six peeces discharged, which when the Indians saw give fire, they did fall flat on the ground shouting and crying with a mosse belish noyse, naming vs by our names when they hit vs.

Then wee rettyzed backe to a poynt of land, thinking there to haue fitted our peeces, and to haue given them a bolley of shot, But there came another Ambush on our backes, and round about vs, insomuch that wee were forced to forsake our peeces, and betake vs to our swords, which did much incourage them, for when they see wee could not hurt them with our peeces, they would come so neere vs, as though they purposed to make choyce in what place to hit vs, of some they shot in the faces, others through the Shoulders, and of others, they would naile their feete and the ground together.

Maister Budge and Robert Shaw ranne into the sea, and there were both drowned and kild with Arrowes, Maister Tench had a little Buckler, with the which hee dissaue himselfe a long time, but at the last an Arrowe passed through both his legges, that hee could not goe,  
and

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and stooping to pull it out, they kille him, and if anye of vs offered to runne at one of these of them, they would strike a blow, and of a subdiner wentie or thirtie would inclose vs, and still shote Arrowes in them til they were downe, and then would they with a great Bassell swoze beate them to death, and after would rife them: After Kettlebye did behaue himselfe verie gallantlie, for hee did not respect what arrowes hee received in his bodie, so hee could but reach one stroke at a Carrebye, but they were too nimble so; vs in regard they were naked.

Yet nevertheless, wee runne through them all, thinking that if wee had escaped that ambush, there had been no more to trouble vs, but as I was pulling Arrowes out of his bodie, to the number of twentie at the least, there came the third ambush out of the woodes from whence came an Arrowe and hit him in the Brest, which hee perceived would bee his death, so; hee could not stand but as I held him, but I was forced to let him goe, and shift to save my selfe.

When I once tooke young Sen-Iohns his bodie almost full of Arrowes, of which I pulled out a number, But what so; the bloud that runne from him, and the extreame beate hee was in by his running, hee was not able to overtake the rest of our companie that was before.

And still the Carrebyes did gather ground vpon vs, and the Arrowes came thicke on euerie side.

When hee willed mee to intreate them stay, and when I had undertaken one, I caused him to stay, which hee was unwilling to doe, so; hee tolde mee his sword would not come forth of the scabbard, so I took hold of the Hilt, and betwixt vs both pulled it out, but before wee had made an ende, these cruell and bloody Carrebyes had encompassed yong Sen-Iohns yet (to my griefe) I did stand and beholde his ende, who before hee fell  
did



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did make them run like so many Curres from a Lyon: soz looke which way hee ran, they all fled befoze him: his body was so loaden with Arrowes, that he fell to the ground: and vpon one hand and knees, hee did keepe them from him with his Swoord, so much hee scoyned so basely to dye at their handes.

The two were then the onely markes they aymed at: soz hauing rised young Seniohus, they pursued vs very hotly, which caused vs make haste to foure of our fellows, who were entred into a narrow path, which leadeth throught the woods, from the sandes to the Houses where wee dwelt: but there was in the path an other Ambush, which dyone them backe to the sandes againe: and when they saw vs so hardly chased, they entred the path with vs againe.

The one side of the path was a high Mountayne, the other went downe a low Valley. The first foure tooke vp the Mountayn, by which meanes, they were a sayre marke soz them to hitte, who dropped downe one after another.

All this time, neyther Harry which was M. Stokelcys man (a Marchant now in Bucklersbery) noz my selfe was shot: but as we thought desperatly to run throught them in the narrowe path, there came an Arrowe and pearced quite throught his head, of the which he fell suddenly, and I ran to lift him vp, but he was dead without speaking one word to mee at all.

Then came there two Arrowes and hitte mee in the back, the one directly against my hart, the other throught my Theriber blade: so (with my Swoord in my hande) I ran vpon them desperatly, thinking (befoze I had died) to haue ben the death of some of them. And in my running, I saw Captaine Anthony, with an Arrow in his Bow drawne against me, who stood vntill I came very nere him (soz he purposed to haue sped me with that shotte)

## An Houre-Glasse

shot) which when I saw come, I thought to put it by with my sword, but it light on my hand, & passed thorow the handle of my sword, and nayled both together: but I continued running at him still; and before he could nocke another, I made him and all there turne their backs, and run into the sands againe: which opportunity when I espied, I leapt into the wood, downe to the valley, where I found a great Lake: And hearing them, with great shouts and cry, which they ble in signe of triumph and victorie, pursue mee still, I leapt into the Lake, with my sword nayled to my hand, and two arrowes in my backe, and by the helpe of Gods swamme ouer, but with much adoe: so the further side was shallow water, but I waded in mud vp to the waste, which had almost spent me.

Now when I was ouer, I conuayd my selfe into the thickest parts of the wood, making all the haste I could, to giue my fellowes, which were at home, warning, lest the Indians should set on them vnawares: and in my going, I came into a path, and sought for a great tree, to see, if by the ayre of the Island, I could perceiue which way our houses stood. Then suddenly I heard a great noyse, which made me stand behind a tree, and there I saw two or three Indians goe by me, which I imagined were going to set on the at home: but it pleased God I got home, & gave warning before their coming: so Miles Perchar, ged our great Peace, and all our men were in readines for their coming. Then presently, they all came in sight vpon the sands, whome we sent away (by shooting of our great Peace) & came no more in 3. daies: in which time, we fortified our selues with our Chests: And vpon Sunday morning (before wee had made an end of prayer) there came to the number of 13. or 14. Indians (both by sea and land,) & there beset vs round, making a noyse with their Hornes, and made most horrible cries, which they do ble, the more to terrifie their enemies: and we did an-  
swer



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store them agayne with the lyke cryes, bearding our selues into 4 parts, according as we had made our Forts of our Chests, placing fire in every Forte, and thre to the great Piece, where Miles Pett, my selfe and another was. When they shot their Arrolwes among vs as thicke as hayle, and lest they should follow in vpon vs and make vse of those Arrolwes agayne, we gathered them all together, & made great fires with them before their faces, and many times they purposed to rush in vpon vs by multitudes, & to haue beaten vs downe with their Brazell Swordes: But our great Piece was so mounted, that very readily we could turne it which way we pleased, and looke which way their greatest company went, we let her flye amongst them. So perceiving that they could not preuaile against vs, they put Cotton wolle vpon the end of their Arrolwes, and put fire on them and shot at our Houses which were made on long Canes of Rader, and suddenly took fire by reason of the heat of the day, & burned downe to the ground, falling on our Chests which were our Forts, and burned all downe to the ground, the extreme heat of the flame did make our men forsake their Forts, and retire behinde the great Piece, to the Sea-side, which encouraged the Carrabies mightily. M. William Kettleby lay close vnsene of the Indians vpon the sand, and with a long Piece hee would reach the 12. score paces, & galled them much: otherwise, they would haue come on the backs of vs by Sea, but he shot their Boats thorow and thorow, and scard them for entring that way. Now, when all our men were fled behinde the great Piece, onely Philip Glascocke & Richard Garrae stood behinde the smoke, and marked where they purposed to enter, & eche of them discharged halfe a score times at them: At last, Philip Glascocke receiued an Arrowe in his head, and Richard Garrae one in his Brest, and two in his backe. And when the

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Indians saw that all were fled but them two, they purposed to enter through the smoake upon vs: but in the entering, he gaue a warning to Miles Pett to turne the Piece against the smoake: which presently he did, and let flye amongst them and drove them all backe, with most lamentable shrikes and cryes: no doubt but that shot was the death of many of them: for he was charged with stones. When they blew their great Hornes, and all retired backe to their Boates, without shooting one Arrowe at vs.

After that our house was burned and all our Chests, which before were our Fort, we fortified our selues with the remnants of the stakes, and thatch which we saved from burning, setting it in the ground slope wise, covering it with Sand & Earth, which saved vs ever after from their Arrowes.

In all these extreme dangers and imminent Calamities which all this while we endured, let the Christian Reader lodge in what a perplexed State we were plunged, seeing still one misery to follow another, and each misery farre exceeding the former: As first, our danger at Sea to be famished: then a comfortlesse remedy against famishment, to be left in a farre remote and unknowne place, amongst a cruell, barbarous and inhumane people, without hope of ever having any meanes to recover the sight of our native and deare countrey and friends: When the losse of our Captaine (and others) which before (in all extremity) was still some comfort unto vs: And now (lastly) these lamentable stragems of the massacre of our fellowes and friends, then in seeing as in a Glasse, the bitter ruine and Butcherly murthering of our owne selues, being we made most assured accompt to drinke of the same Cuppe: But this was the least of our feares, and not the greatest of our miseries: For being now for a time rid of our bloud,  
thirsty



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thirsty & enemies, our provision of victuals being alwaies \* Which  
sted, spent and spoiled, and having no meanes to get a, departed  
ny more, it would have moved the heart of the cruellest in their  
Miserant in the world to compassion. But in the midst Peria-  
of all this vniuersall misery, it pleased God (contrary gos.  
to our expectatiō, in some sort) to relieue vs even by our  
enemies: For when all the rest were out of sight, one  
Periago returned very well provided of victual, and thre  
or foure came on land, with as much as they were able  
to carry of Cassada, Potatos & Plantons, and cryed vnto  
vs to exchange with the, first holding vp their Bowes,  
and after laying them on the ground againe in signe of  
peace: which we perceiuing, sent out thre likewise to  
bargain without weapons, carrying Knives, Beades  
and other trifles: Which being done, they departed, and  
we returned, giuing prayse to God (thus miraculously)  
for to see vs, for we had no meanes of our selues to  
get any.

Then, the Nette (with the which we had wont get  
as much fish of all sorts as would suffice vs all for a day)  
the Indians tooke from vs.

Thus for the space of 6. or 7. dayes, every day fight-  
ing for the space of thre or foure houres, and then our  
victuall began to faile againe, which caused vs to hold  
out a flag of truce: which the Indians perceiuing, came  
in peaceable manner vnto vs. When one Francis Brace  
(by meane of his French tongue) made them vnder-  
stand that our desire was to giue them all that we had,  
if they would let vs haue a Periago to carry vs away,  
which one Captain Antonio willingly consented vnto,  
and the next day after brought her, drawing her ashore.  
within the compasse of our Fortes, we giuing them, of  
Hatchets, Knives and Beades vntill they were conten-  
ted: And to please them the more, we gaue them euery  
one a Shouell or a Spade, and so they departed.

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And then we went all to worke, some to make the Sayle, which was made of very good Roane-cloth, and some to make the Mast: and euery one did labour all that he could, to bee ready against night: for Antonio told vs, that his Brother Angraemart would come the next day from S. Vincent with twelue Perriagos, all laden with men and Arrowes: whose words we alway found true, for he could not dissemble.

And we concluded, rather then we would stay and dye so miserably at the Carrabies hands, who thirsted for nothing but to eat our flesh, and drinke our blood, as they had done with many other of our fellowes, we promised vnto the L D R D (who had all this tyme fought for vs,) to betake our selues vnto his mercy, and doubted not but that hee would giue vs safely to some Christian Harbour.

And vpon the xxvi. of September, 1605. at one a clocke after midnight, we imbarqued all xij. in that little Vessel or Boate which the Indians had made all of one tree, there was not so broad as a Wherry, but it was almost as long againe: Our Rowes for our Sayle were our Garters, and our Padd, a Lance: Shee had a little Rother or Helme, but not one of our company had skill howe to vse it, neyther had we Compasse to direct vs, but sayling by the Sunne in the day, and by the Starres in the night, keeping alwayes betwixt South-west and West: for we imagined, the maine Land of the West-Indies lay so.

The Victuals that we had, were not sufficient to serue that company three dayes: for we had not above twentie Biskets, three Cassada Cakes, a dosen Plantons, and some thirty Potatos: and of Water, some foure or five Gallons, & a little Barrell halfe full of Rice, which Master Garrard had giuen him to serue in the Country of Guyana, if we had gotten thither.

And



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And as it pleased the Lord, hee had saved it, untill this our great necessitie for the preservation of our lives: for all our other victuall was gone in two dayes, our water in three dayes, & then Richard Garrard gave to every two of vs a Portuguese of his Rice twice a day, which wee washed in salt water & so ate it rawe. Thus wee continued at Sea, seeking for land for the space of tenne dayes, where wee endured one great tempest, although to our great perill, looking alwayes when wee should bee swallowed by in the huge waues, the storme continuing for the space of foure and twentie houres, both boisterous for winde and rayne (for all the Sea was in a white some) which was unto vs in the midst of our danger, a great comfort: for wee saved the rayne water and droncke it gladly, thanking God for that good refreshing: who likewise sent the very fowles of the ayre to feede vs, for they being wery of their flight, would rest them on the side of our boate, so that wee took them and dyed them in the Sunne, with a little Gunpowder and ate them. Our boate was so nere the water, that every waue came over her reddie to sinke her, but that foure of vs did nothing but lane it out againe by courses. To speake of the misery we endured there, it is impossible; for I cannot expresse it.

Upon the tenth day after our coming south of S. Lucea, beyng the fifth of October, one Thomas Morgane died, not being able to live of that small allowance. And at twelve a clocke at night wee threwe him over-board: and within an houre after, it pleased God to gladd vs with a full sight of the land: then wee hoisted up our sayle, fell to rowe with all the force wee could, making to the nearest place, imagining all dangers were past.

But

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But the winde being calme, we were benighted before we could come at it, and so wanting the light of the day, wee were upon the Rockes before wee were aware: and by reason that the breach of the waue was so great and violent, we could not holde her off, but (forceably) ranne against the Rockes, and there split our Boate to the very middest, and all our men turned out, I onely holding the Helme, thinking the next Waue would beare her over the Rockes, not knowing her to be split.

But the Breach was so great, that it turned mee vnder, putting mee in great danger to bee grated to peeces with her weyght above mee against the great Rockes: And at the last, wee all recovered our selues, some sitting upon great Rockes, others on the rofes of great Trees, thinking there to saue our selues till the morning: And I finding a long Boale which fell out of our Boate, toke it and asked if any would venture to the shoare with mee: which Francis Brace perceiving, toke the other ende: So we two waded to the Land, and then the rest all followed, and some brought Perrywinckles in their handes, and broke them out of the shelles and did eate them rawe: then every one cryed out for fresh Water. So William Pickes and my selfe went to seeke for water: but we had not gone halfe an houre, but wee came to our fellowes agayne, without finding of any Water to comfort vs withall. So, the place where we landed, proved to be a broken Island incompassed with the Sea, about a league from the Spayne.

As soon as it was Day, wee digged pittes in the ground for fresh water, but could finde nothing that was to be drunk: some went to the Boate to saue such commodities, as were left vndruen away with the Sea: Others found Perrywinckles on the Rockes, which was



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was all the victuall wee had to eate: but our stomacks were so weake, we could not eate above two or thre a day. Thus not knowing what course to take to save our lives from famine, one Myles Pet, William Pickes, and my selfe went and haled the Boat out of the rocks to the shoze, which was split to the very midst, and so far with our swords we cut off, & put in a head in the midst, and fastned it with our Daggers, Knives, and Bodkins, stopping all the leakes with our Shirtes.

So five of our company ventured in her to the maine land, their names were Myles Pett, William Kettlebie, William Pickes, Francis Brace, and William Butcher, leaving Richard Garrard, Philip Glascocke, Iohn Coxford and my selfe with the rest in this hungry and desolate Island. And at last it pleased God to bring them to the maine land: they haled their Boate alongst the shoze, crossing many great rivers, wherein they were pursued by divers devouring Serpents of the Sea, as the Alligortos, who are of such force, that they will pull a horse vnder water and deuour him, and will trauell more then two leagues from the water to seek their prayes: And also that greedy Sharke, who hath thre rankes of teeth set like a saw, and will bite off a mans thigh at one snatch.

Yet God preserved them miraculously: And when they were like to giue over traueling, being in despair for ever to find any Spaniards for to succour them with food, God pittying their estates, guided them to a place where they found a great Earthen pot full of wheat flower, which they boyled with fresh water, and satisfied their hungry appetites with thanks to God for the same. And within two dayes after, they met with thre Spaniards, and with halfe a dozen Indians and Negros, some In- traueling from Carraccas to Coro, driving horses and mules loaden with Marchandise.

A pot  
of flower  
set in a  
Cauc by  
some In-  
dian.

Who

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Who seeing their weakenesse for want of victual, ben-  
loded their beasts to feed on the grasse, whilst they fed  
our hungry men with plentie of their good cheare, shew-  
ing them great courtesie, suffering them to ride, & went  
themselves afoote two or thre dayes, till they came to a  
towne of civill Indians, called Tocoya, where they stay-  
ed to refresh them.

And there they let the Spaniards know in what mi-  
serable case they left vs in a desolate Island, where wee  
endured the greatest misery that ever men did and live:  
for wee continued fiftene dayes, having no kinde of  
meat but Periwinkles or Whelkes, Tobacco, & Salt-  
water, which did nothing at all nourish vs: yet it took  
away the desire of hunger, and saved vs from eating one  
another.

In that fiftene dayes five of our companie pined to  
death for hunger: Their names were Iohn Perkins,  
Edward Greene, Ierome Swash, Thomas Stubs, and an  
olde man called Iohn. Tobacco was the chiefe food I  
found to do me good, and did preserve my lyfe, and those  
which could take it downe, did kepe strongest, but those  
which could not take it at all, died first.

By noting one or two of our men to die, wee knewe  
when any of vs drew neere our death, which was, first  
they would swell very bigge, and after, fall to the very  
bones, and then wanting natural strength in their backs  
to hold up their heates, it would fall downe and droppe  
in there bosomes, and within twelue houres after they  
would die.

At the  
15. daies  
end.

Francis Brace, having more strength then the rest,  
guided the thre Spaniards to the Island where we were,  
wee little expecting it, for wee thought they had bene  
killed, eyther by wild beastes or Salvages, and wee had  
given over looking for comfort, but every one particu-  
larly desiring God, y himselfe might not be the last man  
of



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of dying: which conceit was worse then death it selfe be-  
to vs. But his returne did adde much comfort vnto vs  
in that distress: for they brought vs victual, which when  
wee had eat had almost killed vs, by reason of the weak-  
nesse of our stomackes, being so farre spent, that wee  
could not digest it, although we did eate it very spa-  
ringly.

The next day the Spaniards carried vs to the maine  
land, where wee had horses brought vs, and the goods  
we had, they took it all for the King of Spaines use, and  
then they conuayed vs to Tocoya, where we which were  
weake remained for fiftene daies, and those which were  
strong went to Coro, fiftie leagues from Tocoya.

At the 15. daies end, one of the three Spaniards, whose  
name was Signior Carow Vallo, came for vs with hor-  
ses, who shewed himselfe as careful to vs, as if wee had  
bene his owne Countrymen and friends, & in 5. daies  
brought vs to Coro to our fellowes, where we were  
brought before the Gouernour, and by a Flemming  
which could speake a little English, which had bene pry-  
soner there sixtene yeres, we were examined of the cause  
of our coming on that coast, who excused vs very well,  
for he knew, that if we confessed whither wee were deter-  
mined to goe, meaning Guiana, they would either haue  
put vs to death, or condemned vs to the Gallies to rowe.  
But he told them, that wee neuer purposed to come into  
the West Indies, but that we were by misfortune and  
tempest diuorn on that coast, and told them of all the mi-  
series and dangers we had indured and escaped, which  
droue them into great admiration, saying we were deuils  
and not men. And the Flemming told vs, the fathers of  
their churches said, that if we had bene good Christians,  
we deserved to be canonized for Saints: but in regard  
we were Lutherans, it was more by the deulls meanes,  
then by the prouidence of God wee escaped those dan-  
gers.

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gers.

So all the chiefe of the Colone being there, every man was desirous to take one of vs, who did not use vs like prysoners, but were as careful of vs as of their owne childe, not suffering vs to want any thing that was necessary for the procuring of our health.

My selfe being extreme sicke of the Callicenturo, one Captain Peroso, who married his daughter with whom I dwelt (whose name was Francisco Lopus) hauing good skill in Physicke, came daily to my chamber, & there let mee blood, purged, and dieted me, giuing his daughter in charge not to let me want any thing, by whose courteous and tender vsage, it pleased God to restore me to my health and strength againe. There in Coro two of vs died, who was Thomas Fletcher, (hee was seruant to a like man at the signe of the Angell in Cheapside) and one Foulke Iones a shoemaker.

In Coro eleuen of vs remayned aliae, being all that was left of thzee scoze and seuen, for the space of fve moneths, every day going to one another when we pleased, and often riding into the Countrey, where the Indians toke great delight in our company: for at our coming they would prouide all kind of delicious fruites, which were in most abundance in that countrey, and kill Deere, and wild Bozke for vs, & would bring vs Apes, Monckyes, Parrats, and any thing that they thought wee delighted in.

The Countrey there about Coro doth yeeld abundance of Sugar, Honey, Ginger and Pitch: Also, they haue very good Wheat growing there, but their Bread is altogether made of Maiz, of y<sup>e</sup> which they haue great plenty: for they reape foure times a yeare. This Maiz, they do make it with the iuyce of Sugar-Canes, which makes it an excellent kinde of Bread, and it will keepe long as Bisket. Also they make their drinke of this  
Maiz



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Maiz and of Potatos, which is very strong and sweet, so the Indians will quickly be druncke therewith.

Whilst wee were there, a Spaniard rode into the Countrey to a place of his (with his Brother) to make Tobacco, where he had many Indians dwelling: one of his chiefe Indians (which used to bee familiar with him) took a new Hatchet (which his Master had brought with him) and asked his Master what it cost, & suddenly clove his head therewith, which his brother perceiving, ran for his Rapier, thinking to revenge it: but 5 Indian women had stolne it away before, and so they kild him also with their Bowes and Arrows, and thre or foure Negros which seemed to resist them: And thereupon he fled to the Mountayns, gathering a great company vnto him, promising them, that if they would ayde him agaynst the Spaniards in Coro, he would giue them their Wives & daughters in marriage: But before they put it in practise, Captayn Peroso, by a policie, tooke him seasting amongst his fellowes and women, and tooke thirty with him, and brought all to Coro, where they were to suffer death with great torments, to terrifie the rest, not to do the lyke: And of some, they cut off their thumbs, and cut the sinewes of their two foze-fingers, whereby they wanted the benefit of shooting.

Our entertainment was such, that we could not desire to part from them, to come into our owne countrey, without offending them: For there being a Frigate at Coro, ready to go for Carthagena, foure of vs made entreaty for passage, which was Philip Glascocke, Richard Garrard, William Pickes and my selfe, all the rest being in the Countrey vpon pleasure, some in one place and some in another, and when the ship was ready to depart, our Signiours perswaded the Governour not to let vs go, without he had a Letter from the Viceroy,

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that wee might passe in safety into Spaine, and so for England: and then he shewed them a Letter, that it was at our owne choice, whether we would go or tarry: yet because they were loath to part with vs, they willed the Fathers of their churches to tell vs, that if we would stay, wee should bee as themselves, and they would willingly bestow their Daughters and their goods vpon vs.

Also they told vs, that now England & Spayn were all one in Religion, and that our Saviour Christ came in a Vision vpon the Crosse, and appeared before our Kings Palestine, and told him that hee was in an error, and byd hym turne, and bee as the Catholikes are, for they are good Christians: and how at the sight thereof, thre of our chiefe Bysshoppes were stricke into a traunce for the space of thre dayes, and after they recovered agayne, they preached that they should all repent and become Catholikes: adding further, that the King had sent to the Pope, to send learned men into England, to teach their Doctrine aright: which we well perceyued, was onely the suggestion of their Popish Priests, thereby to haue made vs hearken to ther Doctrine: yet notwithstanding all their allurements on both sides, our desire was for our owne Countrey: And so, thre procured meanes for to go.

But William Pickes, by meanes the Couernour said, that foure was too many to venter in the Ship, was staid.

So, about the last of Aprill, Philip Glascocke, Richard Garrard, and my selfe, tooke our leaues to depart, leaving all, with whom we dwelt, very sorry: who gaue vs great store of provision for our passage, and wept, as though they had parted from their owne brethren and Children.

They were very loath to let vs go to Carthagena, for  
fear



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feare we should be put into the Gallies. And the Gouernour of Coro himselſe, wrote vnto the chiefe men of Carthagena, in our commendations. As to Don Pedro de Barres, who was his ſome in Law, but it tooke ſmall effect: ſoꝛ as ſone as wee arrived there (which was the ſixth of May, within foure dayes after, we were committed to Priſon ſoꝛ ſpyles by the Tenientie: ſoꝛ the Gouer. The x. of nouer was dead, not thre dayes befoꝛe we came: yet we May we carried one Letter froꝛ Coro, written by Signior Geſper were co-Sanſious, in our behalf, to Signior Antonio Cábero, who mittid. pꝛoued a ſpecial friend to vs: ſoꝛ we had not be an heure 1066. in priſon, but he came to vs & comforted vs, & bid vs not to feare, ſoꝛ we ſhould not want any thing wherein he could pleaſure vs: ſo he went to the Tenientie, & proſered 3. of his Negros to ſet vs at liberty: & if we made an eſcape, he ſhould haue thoſe Negros ſoꝛ his owne uſe.

The worſt of theſe Negros was worth 300. Ducates: but he would not, neither would he allow vs any victualles.

But this Canbero ſent vs every day at noone one very good meales meat.

Alſo, there were thre Engliſhmen, who ſerued as Harpyners in the King of Spaynes Gallionnes of Plate, who after that they were at Sea, were by a very great tempeſt of weather dyuen backe agayne to Carthagena, in great danger to be ſuncke: ſoꝛ they had twelue fote water within her: ſome of them eſcaped to the Hauanna, and ſine of their moſt richeſt Gallionnes were in the Shoalbes betwixt Carthagena and the Hauanna loſt: theſe thre Engliſh men did allow vs twelue pence a day, ſo long as wee remayned in priſon.

Every Saturday, the Tenientie doth ſit vpon matters concerning the Priſoners, with his Alcaldes of Juſtices.

This Tenientie commaunded, that we ſhould be ſent

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to the Gallies. Then one Alcalde who was alway found a fauourer of English men, his name was Signior Francisco Lopus de Moralis, called for our Examination, which when he had perused, he told him that he could not with Justice commit vs. Who answered agayne, Then let them remayne in ppyson, vntil the Gallions come from Spaine for the Treasure.

Who  
was Pri-  
soner  
also.

Then, within two Moneths after, a Deputy Coner-  
nor was chosen, vnto whome a Postengall (who was  
our great friend in the ppyson) framed a Petition, which  
was deliuered by Iohn Frengbam our Countrey-man.  
Whose Answer was to him, that if we could procure a-  
ny Spaniards to baile vs for our swyth comming, we  
should be at liberty.

Which graunt, Signiour Francisco Lopus and Anto-  
nio Cambero had no sooner heard of, but they entred in  
Bond of a thousand Duccates for our swyth-comming.

The cause, why Francisco Lopus did this for vs, was  
because Captaine Drake, when he tooke Carthagena, did  
save all his fathers goods, and his life withall.

And at our deliery, the Tenientie told vs, that al-  
though by order of Lawe, they could iustly haue put vs  
to death: Yet seeing God had so myraculously saved vs,  
and that wee had indured so many miseries to save our  
liues, and that onely we came to them for succour and re-  
liefe, they were content to set vs at libertie.

Then Francisco Lopus brought vs a discharge from  
the Governour to the Hayler for our deliery out of ppy-  
son, and brought vs all thre to his owne house, where  
was provided for euery of vs a senerall bedde, for the  
cuntry is so hot, wee cannot lye but one in a bed. Our  
entertainment was great, and all our seruises in plate,  
with great varietie of meates, and all the most delicious  
Indians



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Indians frutes whatsoeuer, and yet he thought wee neuer faced well, without hee sent vs one extraordinary dish or other from his owne table. Also many Gallants resorted to his house to play at Cardes, who would shewe themselves very liberall vnto vs at their winning.

There wee continued in great pleasure, untill the Gallions were ready to goe for Spaine with the treasure.

The Citty of Carthagena is a place of great force, for by Land, you can not come to it, but one way, which is strongly garded: it is (almost) encompassed with the sea: It hath foure Castels, two at the entrance of the Harbour, and one within, where Chaynes are by a stone acrosse the water. The fourth is within the Citty, where their Court of garde is kept, of 500. Souldiers: and it hath foure Churches.

The day before we embarked, there came two more of our company from Coro, which was Miles Pet and Richard Farne. Francisco Lopus procured vs passage in three seueral ships: Philip Glascocke, Miles Pet and Richard Farne in the ship, called St. Bartholomew: Richard Garrard, in La Madre de Deos: my selfe in La Santa Cruse. So we were a moneth in sayling to the Hauanna, which is nere three hundred Leagues from Carthagena.

Aug. 25

In the Hauanna, we lived al ahoze with eightene pence a day for our dyet.

Sep. 20.

It is a place of great strength, for it hath 1. great Castle built vpon the Rocks at the entrance of the Harbour, and another within on the other side, which command all the Towne and Harbour: And the third within the towne, where Don Pedro de Valdes was Governour, which was Prisoner in the Tower 1588.

f

There

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There they victualled the flate, and watered and repayed their shipped, & because they had no victuall to serue all the flate, they left two ships there, the one whereof was that wherein our three men were placed, called the S. Bartholomew: the other the S. Vincent. And about the tenth of October, we departed for Spaine by the Bermouthos, and shot the Gulfe of Florida in eight dayes against the wind, and so we were nine weekes in sayling betwixt the Hauanna, and the coast of Spaine: the tempest and stormes we had were wonderfull great, in so much that all the flates were dispersed, and not aboue two shippes did hold company together, which put them in great feare, lest they should haue met with the flemings, who might w<sup>th</sup> three good ships haue taken all their treasure with small adoe: so every little Caruill did put them in feare, thinking her to be a man of warre.

And within three dayes before we came in sight of Spaine, we overtooke one of the company, which had bene long wanting. And the Master of the Santa Cruse, wherein I was, thinking to welcome her with a peale of Ordnance, went himself without the ports to charge a peece, and suddenly fell into the sea, and before we could bring the ship astayes, he was drowned.

And vpon the fiftenth of December we came against the barre of Saint Lucas, but could not enter, because the winde was contrarie. Then came the Gallies out of Cales, and towed vs into Cales, where they vnloded the treasure. This made well for vs which were prysoners: for they were so busie with the Plate, that they neuer regarded vs: so when the Captaine and Honourours were gone with it, we went ashore to Cales without controuement: And  
when



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when I thought to haue bene secure, the Captaine, with whom I came home by chance, met me in the streets, and called me to him, and said, that I did know how that I was deliuered vnto him as prisoner, and tolled me to come to him in Saint Lucas, and there he would seeke a discharge for me. And I promised him that I would come: but after ward I feared that hee would haue deliuered me to the Iustice; & so not daring to trust him, I neuer came in his sight more, but sought all meanes for my passage, which I found harder to get, then when I was in the Indies: for our stoue Countrymen would answer vs, that they would not indanger themselves, to take vs, without we had a discharge from the Spaniards.

Whole vncomfortable speeches did much dismay vs: so we remained in Cales, in Saint Lucas, and in Siuill, without any hope of passage, one moneth and more, at the charge of Iohn Frendgeham, William Gourdon, Ioh Dane, who was chiefe Trumpeter of the Spanish Flote, and Iohn Painter, a Musician: And at the last, (despayring of passage) M<sup>r</sup>. Garrard got passage for Sandwich: And my selfe made moane to Master Barwicke, Master of a little ship of Welles in Norfolke, called, The George, who at the first word, graunted mee passage.

So on the second day of February, 1606. hee

landed me safely at  $\frac{1}{2}$  Downes,

in Kent, giuing me two

shillings to bring

me to Lon-

don.

F I N I S.